PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, March 1, 1788. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Eſſay on the conſequences of emitting paper money; on the neceſſity and advantages of encouraging the American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration in the preſent mode of taxation, &c. In a ſeries of letters. Written in North-Carolina.

LETTER II.

On paper money; conſequences of debaſing the coin of a nation; imports of Pennſylvania; ditto and exports of North-Carolina; cauſes of the ſcarcity of money; ruinous effects of importing ſuch immenſe quantities of luxuries as are introduced into America; injuſtice of tender laws.

Friends and fellow citizens,

(Continued from our laſt.)

IT is painful in all caſes to animadvert on public meaſures, leſt we ſhould hurt the feelings of any citizen with whom ſuch meaſures have originated but truth is the friend of every man; and the author of every public meaſure, if he be a good man, treats it as other men do: he ſupports it while he believes it to be good, he forſakes it whenever he finds it to be hurtful. For this reaſon, I ſhall proceed freely in conſidering the effects of paper money. I have ſaid, that paper money, which is a legal tender, muſt prove hurtful to this country; when made, it muſt depreciate, and the effects of depreciation are unfriendly to induſtry, injurious to the poor, and deſtructive of good morals. On the ſuppoſition that the paper currency in ſome of the ſtates has depreciated one-third, it will follow, that the different citizens to whom this money was firſt paid, in its depreciated ſtate, muſt have loſt thirty three and one-third per cent. on every payment: but as every bill of paper may have paſſed frequently from hand to hand, it will follow, that the ſeveral citizens of that ſtate may have ſuffered the loſs of ten times that ſum by receiving bad money, inſtead of ſolid coin, to which they were entitled. This muſt have been a very conſiderable tax: and unfortunately it was a tax of the moſt pernicious kind: for it was a tax on the frugal and temperate, in favour of the idle, the profligate and luxurious. It cannot be right in government to protect and encourage vice. It is a plant that thrives ſufficiently in every ſoil, without the help of legiſlative authority. In ſupport of a meaſure that agrees ſo little with the common ideas of juſtice, we have been told, that money was wanted for the ſake of the poor, that they might have a medium wherewith to pay their debts and taxes. Whoever has reflected on the circulation of paper money, will be apt to ſay, that the honeſt poor man has not been the chief gainer by it. There is ſome difficulty in diſcovering how the poor man ſhould be profitted by a coinage of money. If he had been poſſeſſed of marketable property, before the money was made, he might have ſold it for the full value: for there has been no ſeaſon in which produce has not ſold for more than its worth. The exporters have been loſers. If the poor man had no property for ſale, neither could he have got any of the new money, unleſs it was to have been given away. There is doubtleſs ſome obſcurity in this buſineſs, unleſs we alledge, that depreciation was intended, and this we are not willing to ſuſpect. Let us ſuppoſe that the poor man may have gained a trifle by the depreciation of money: what is ſuch a gain when compared with his ſufferings by the loſs of credit? No man can expect to borrow money, nor obtain goods on credit, when government does not ſupport the creditor againſt diſhoneſt payments by baſe money. When the rich are taught by government not to give credit, the ſufferings of the poor muſt be encreaſed: and when credit is deſtroyed, induſtry muſt languiſh: for they are conſtantly found to flouriſh in proportion to the honeſty of government, and the ſtability of the legal money. So late as the 43d year of queen Elizabeth, the coin of England was debaſed almoſt nine per cent. by parliament, and about that time the coin of France was frequently altered. The commerce of thoſe nations ſuffered greatly by ſuch inſtability. They have ſince profited by their good faith. There is no country in which the value of money has been ſo perfectly ſtable, as in Holland, for the laſt two hundred years; and it is admitted, that no country has proſpered ſo much by commerce, nor is there any in which the intereſt of money is ſo moderate. Security of property has ever proved the ſpur to induſtry; hence we find that arts and commerce have flouriſhed moſt in republican governments for in abſolute monarchies, the value of money is not ſtable, and in deſpotic governments the caſe is worſe; in ſuch governments we ſeldom find much induſtry. In republican governments, the property of the citizen has generally been ſafe. To this we aſcribe the progreſs of arts and commerce, and the conſequent wealth of Athens, Carthage and Venice; of the Hans Towns and the United Netherlands. In thoſe republics, the governments have not been uſed to depreciate their coin. Time will ſhew how the experiment ſucceed with us. The chief advantage that appears to have ariſen from depreciated money, is, that fraudulent debtors have been enabled to diſcharge their contracts on eaſy terms. It is admitted that the debts of citizen to citizen may be ſomewhat leſſened by this ſpecies of payment: but the foreign debt is not diminiſhed by ſuch means; on the contrary while we are uſing thoſe deſperate remedies againſt one another, our foreign debts have been encreaſing every year. Moſt of our debts have been contracted ſince the ſpring of 1783. If our imports could be compared with our exports, the balance againſt us would be the amount of our debts: but it is difficult to determine what has been the amount of foreign goods imported into theſe ſtates ſince the peace. Our public accounts caſt but a faint light on this queſtion. Generally ſpeaking, without a boat or ſearcher in any of our ports; the ſtricteſt attention not being paid to the revenue: people are invited to ſmuggle goods: detection is not apprehended; and time has nearly eſtabliſhed the contempt of cuſtom-houſe oaths. The amount of goods imported into Pennſylvania, ſince the peace, and conſumed there, appears to exceed two millions of dollars a year. In fixing its quota of the national debt, we find, that in the year 1783, Pennſylvania was ſuppoſed to contain 320,000 inhabitants, and North-Carolina to contain 170,000, which is more by ten thouſand than half the number contained in the former ſtate. It is true, that negroes were taken into the eſtimation: but three negroes were reckoned as two whites. According to this eſtimation, we ſhould ſuppoſe that the conſumption of foreign goods in the ſtate of North-Carolina, has been equal to more than one million of dollars every year. It may be objected, that winter is more ſevere in Pennſylvania than in North-Carolina, and that three negroes do not conſume the ſame value of clothes as two whites. This objection is more than balanced by obſerving, that nearly two thirds of the citizens of Pennſylvania have originated in Germany, or the North of Ireland; and have imported ſuch habits of induſtry and dexterity in the mechanic arts, that they make little uſe of foreign manufactures. Divide one million of dollars by 170,000. and it does not give quite ſix dollars for each perſon. Part of the inhabitants, ſuppoſe one fourth of them, being ſlaves, and three ſlaves being counted as two whites, there will not be four dollars for each ſlaves. We admit, that the annual conſumption of many ſlaves, in foreign goods, is below four dollars, even when rum is included: and ſome white inhabitants do not conſume to the amount of ſix dollars: but there are many who conſume ten times that quantity. This computation was made on the ſuppoſition that no goods have been ſmuggled into Pennſylvania: but ſome of the citizens of that ſtate have alſo calculated, that the account of perjury, like the tenor of their reſpective wills, is not to be examined till after death. They have conducted themſelves accordingly. This inference is founded on a late aſſociation of merchants in Philadelphia to prevent ſmuggling. We may fairly add 200,000 dollars for this account.

We ſhall now conſider what have been the annual exports of North-Carolina, in order to determine the amount of debts contracted ſince the peace. The produce exported from Currituck, Edenton, Bath, Newbern and Wilmington, in the laſt year ſeems to be valued too high †. when ſtated at 500,700 dollars. The tobacco rolled into Virginia, and produce conveyed into South Carolina may be ſtated at 400,000 dollars, and there will remain a balance of 117,320 not accounted for. According to this computation, North-Carolina has contracted a debt of 293,300 dollars every year to foreigners, or to people who live out of the ſtate, to be paid to foreigners. No part of this debt has been diſcharged by the operations of paper money, the whole advantage of depreciation being a mere juggle, by which one citizen is injured for the convenience of another. Their extravagance therefore, is the ſole cauſe of this alarming ſcarcity of money. They conſume more than they can pay for; and, until they become frugal and more induſtrious, the grievance muſt increaſe, notwithſtanding their little attempts to elude the burden, by throwing it upon one another. If no debts were due in the ſtate, except thoſe which are due to merchants, or the importers and retailers of goods, they would long ſince have diſcovered the true cauſe of the ſcarcity of money; the merchants books would have told the amount of their debts: but as an unfortunate circumſtance, that a ſmall ſhare of thoſe may be directly due to the importers of goods, though the whole of them are occaſioned by ſuch importations. In order to account for this, we are to conſider, that merchants have a better opportunity than other people to receive payment of debts; for produce of all ſorts will ſuit them inſtead of money.

Thus it may happen, that A buys a horſe from B, for which he is to pay eighty dollars, as ſoon as he ſhall have ſold his crop. B purchaſes cattle from C, for eighty dollars, which he is to pay, when he receives payment for his horſe; and C employs D to repair his houſe, for which he is to pay him out of the price of his cattle. In the mean while, A tempted by the allurements of a neighbouring ſtore, buys foreign goods, ſilks, gauzes, rum, and ſuch other *neceſſaries*, for the uſe of his family, and he delivers the whole of his crop in payment; for which he is allowed a *generous* price. Thence it muſt follow, that B, C, D, and every other letter in the alphabet, are diſappointed, each of them is in debt, and they complain of the ſcarcity of money, without perceiving that all theſe debts continue to be unpaid, from the folly of A in buying foreign goods, and yet the goods are paid for. Thus it is, that our citizens are univerſally involved; many of the debts are due to merchants; but a much greater amount is due to the people who are not merchants; and we ſeem not to have diſcovered, that we are nearly ruined by foreign luxuries. Let any man caſt his eye on this account; let him think of a ſtate whoſe citizens are given up to indolence and vanity; who, in the ſpace of three years, have plunged themſelves in debt at leaſt three hundred thouſand pounds: let him obſerve how the property of our citizens is daily mortgaged to ſtrangers and foreigners, and the inheritance bartered away for fineries and fopperies: let him obſerve the deſperate ſituation to which we are reduced, merely to obtain a tranſient relief. The dignity of government is wounded; baſe money is declared to be a legal tender: the diligent man is plundered for the benefit of the indolent and extravagant: induſtry languiſhes, for property is not ſafe: the orphan is defrauded †, and the moſt atrocious frauds are practiſed under the ſanction of a law. Surely, it is high time other meaſures were adopted.

SYLVIUS.

(To be continued)

† In this computation, tobacco has been valued at 26s. the hundred. Pitch and turpentine at 10s. tar 6s. pipe ſtaves 81. hhd. ſtaves and heading 41. corn 15 ſhillings the barrel. The whole to be paid in ſpecie at the port where they are to be ſhipped. Merchants know beſt whether they are worth more, conſidering the various burdens with which our commerce at this time is loaded.

† Some months ago a young adventurer in North-Carolina, married a widow who had three children. She chanced to have three thouſand hard dollars in the houſe, of which two-thirds belonged to the children. The guardians claimed their ſhare of the ſpecie for the children: and the *honeſt* ſtep father is now buying up paper at twelve ſhillings or thirteen ſhillings for the dollar; and ſuch money will be a legal payment for the uſe of the orphans. Is it ſtrange that paper depreciates, when ſuch men are prompted by the depreciation.

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Thus it may happen, that A buys a horſe from B, for which he is to pay eighty dollars, as ſoon as he ſhall have ſold his crop. B purchaſes cattle from C, for eighty dollars, which he is to pay, when he receives payment for his horſe; and C employs D to repair his houſe, for which he is to pay him out of the price of his cattle. In the mean while, A tempted by the allurements of a neighbouring ſtore, buys foreign goods, ſilks, gauzes, rum, and ſuch other *neceſſaries*, for the uſe of his family, and he delivers the whole of his crop in payment; for which he is allowed a *generous* price. Thence it muſt follow, that B, C, D, and every other letter in the alphabet, are diſappointed, each of them is in debt, and they complain of the ſcarcity of money, without perceiving that all theſe debts continue to be unpaid, from the folly of A in buying foreign goods, and yet the goods are paid for. Thus it is, that our citizens are univerſally involved; many of the debts are due to merchants; but a much greater amount is due to the people who are not merchants; and we ſeem not to have diſcovered, that we are nearly ruined by foreign luxuries. Let any man caſt his eye on this account; let him think of a ſtate whoſe citizens are given up to indolence and vanity; who, in the ſpace of three years, have plunged themſelves in debt at leaſt three hundred thouſand pounds: let him obſerve how the property of our citizens is daily mortgaged to ſtrangers and foreigners, and the inheritance bartered away for fineries and fopperies: let him obſerve the deſperate ſituation to which we are reduced, merely to obtain a tranſient relief. The dignity of government is wounded; baſe money is declared to be a legal tender: the diligent man is plundered for the benefit of the indolent and extravagant: induſtry languiſhes, for property is not ſafe: the orphan is defrauded; and the moſt atrocious frauds are practiſed under the ſanction of a law. Surely, it is high time other meaſures were adopted.

SYLVIUS.

(To be continued)

† In this computation, tobacco has been valued at 6s. pipe ſtaves 8l. hhd. ſtaves and heading 4l. corn 15 ſhillings the barrel. The whole to be paid in ſpecie at the port where they are to be ſhipped. Merchants know beſt whether they are worth more, conſidering the various burdens with which our commerce at this time is loaded.

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CURSORY REMARKS on the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

IT is not my intention to enter largely into a conſideration of this plan of government, but to ſuggeſt ſome ideas in addition, and of the ſame nature with thoſe already made; ſhewing the imperfections and the danger of it.

The firſt thing that ſtrikes a diligent obſerver, is the want of precaution with reſpect to the *ſex* of the preſident. Is it provided that he ſhall be of the male gender? The Salii, a tribe of the Burgundians, in the 11th century, excluded females from the ſovereignty. Without a ſimilar excluſion what ſhall we think, if in progreſs of time we ſhould come to have an *old woman* at the head of our affairs? But what ſecurity have we that he ſhall be a *white man*? What would be the national diſgrace if he ſhould be elected from one of the ſouthern ſtates, and a *vile negro* ſhould come to rule over us. Treaties would then be formed with the tribes of Congo and Loango; inſtead of the civilized countries of Europe. But is there any ſecurity that he ſhall be a *freeman*? Who knows but the electors at a future period, in days of corruption may pick up a man's ſervant, a convict perhaps, and give him the dominion? Is any care taken that he ſhall be a man of perfect parts? Moſes, the legiſlature of the Jews, precluded thoſe labouring under any incapacity from entering the congregation of the Lord. Shall we in affairs of a civil nature, leave a door open to baſtards, eunuchs, and the devil knows what?

A ſenate is the next great conſtituent part of the government; and yet there is not a word ſaid with regard to the anceſtry of any of them; whether they ſhould be altogether Iriſh or only Scotch Iriſh. If any of them have been in the war of the White Boys, the Hearts of Oak or the like; they may overturn all authority, and make the Shilelah the ſupreme law of the land.

The houſe of repreſentatives is ſo large that it never can be built. They may begin it, but it never can be finiſhed. Ten miles ſquare! Babylon itſelf, unleſs the ſuburbs are taken into view, was not of greater extent.

But what avails it to dwell on theſe things. The want of a *bill of rights* is the great evil. There was no occaſion for a bill of *wrongs*; for there will be wrongs enough. But oh! a *bill of rights*. What is the nature of a *bill of rights? It is a ſchedule or inventory of thoſe powers which the Congreſs do not poſſeſs.* But if it is clearly aſcertained what powers they have, what need of a catalogue of thoſe powers which they have not? Ah! there is the miſtake. A miniſter preaching, undertook, firſt, to ſhew what was in his text; ſecond, what was not in it. When it is ſpecified what powers are given, why not alſo what powers are not given? A bill of rights is wanting and all thoſe things which are uſually ſecured under it.

1. The *rights of conſcience* are ſwept away. The Confeſſion of Faith; the Shorter Catechiſm, and the Pilgrims Progreſs are to go. The Pſalms of Watts I am told, is the only thing of this kind that is to have any quarter at all.

2. The *liberty of the preſs*; that is gone at the firſt ſtroke. Not ſo much as an advertiſement for a ſtray horſe, or run away negro, can be put in any of the Gazettes.

3. The *trial by jury*, that is knocked in the head, and all that worthy claſs of men, the lawyers, who live by haranguing and bending the juries, are demoliſhed.

I would ſubmit it to any candid man, if in this conſtitution there is the leaſt proviſion for the privilege of ſhaving the beard? or is there any mode laid down to take the meaſure of a pair of breeches? Whence then is it that men of learning ſeem ſo much to approve, when the ignorant are againſt it? the cauſe is perfectly apparent, viz. that reaſon is an erring guide, while inſtinct, which is the governing principle of the untaught is certain. Put a pig in a poke, carry it half a day's journey through woods and by ways; let it out and it will run home without deviation. Could old Franklin do this? What reaſon have we then to ſuppoſe that his judgment, or that of general Waſhington, could be equal to that of Smiley in ſtate affairs.

Were it not on this principle that we are able to account for it, it might be thought ſtrange that old Livingſton, of the ſeries, could be ſo hood-winked as to give his ſanction to ſuch a diabolical ſcheme of tyranny amongſt men. A conſtitution which may well be called hell-born. For if all the devils in Pandemonium had been employed about it, they could not have made a worſe.

Neil Mac Laughlin, a neighbour of mine, who has been talking with Findley, ſays, that under this conſtitution all weavers are to be put to death. What have theſe innocent manufacturers done that they ſhould be ſo proſcribed?

Let other ſtates think what they will of it, there is one reaſon why every Pennſylvania ſhould execrate this impoſition upon mankind. It will make his ſtate moſt probably the ſeat of government, and bring all the offices, and cauſe a great part of the revenue to be expended here. This muſt make the people rich, enable them to pay their debts and corrupt their morals. Any citizen, therefore, on the Delaware or the Suſquehannah waters ought to be hanged and curſed that would give it countenance.

I ſhall content myſelf at preſent with theſe ſtrictures, but ſhall continue them from time to time as occaſion may require.

A PROCLAMATION,

To prevent card playing, and other diverſions, that prophane the Sabbath day; as it was publiſhed in the ſecond year of the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell.

WHEREAS a want of the due obſervance of religion has been the means of a number of the ſheep of our dearly beloved flock going aſtray, by which many unpardonable vices are introduced among our ſubjects.

We therefore publiſh and declare, and devoid of all hypocriſy, pronounce our utter abhorrence of every perſon who does not conform to the following rules and regulations; that is to ſay,

Firſt, That every maſter of a family in health, if he be under the age of 70 years, and not leſs than 20, do riſe each, and every Sunday morning, at the hour of ſix o'clock, from the 25th of March, to the 29th of September; and at ſeven o'clock from the 29th of September to the 25th of March; and that he do cauſe all his family, except ſuch as are not in health, to attend prayers before breakfaſt, and antecedent to the hour of nine o'clock; and that he do read, or cauſe to be read to them, the morning ſervice, as practiſed in the church of England, to the end that they may be put in the true way of ſeeking the Lord, and that their ſouls may be ſaved from the claws of Beelzebub, the great He Devil, that ſeeketh continually whom he may devour.

Second, That as ſoon as breakfaſt is laid upon the table, he the ſaid maſter, or in his abſence, ſome other perſon do ſay grace: and afterwards read the 9th Pſalm, beginning *confitebor tibi*; and that during the time of breakfaſt, no immoral word ſhall be uttered, nor any preſent ſmile, or laugh, or talk on any other ſubject, than the way of ſeeking the Lord; and that when breakfaſt is finiſhed, grace be again ſaid, and the 4th Pſalm read, after which each perſon ſhall retire to dreſs for church; from which holy place of edification, they are not to be abſent under any pretence whatever, but that of real indiſpoſition.

Third, That in order to edify the congregation as much as poſſible, there ſhall not be any bowing, ſmiling, whiſpering, ogling, or ſleeping, during the time of divine ſervice; but the eyes of each perſon preſent ſhall be fixed on the parſon and his clerk, on the holy communion table, or on the pulpit; and that on pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure, no perſon ſhall dare to look otherwiſe than here ordered.

Fourth, that the parſon, curate, prieſt or deacon, do read the ſervice in an audible tone of voice; and that he do wear a ſurplice and band, and a large buſhy grey wig: and that after ſervice, he do not accept any invitation to dinner from any of the pariſhoners; but that he quietly go home to his own repaſt, which muſt be cold, there to ſeek the Lord, and meditate on either Geneſis or the Revelations, until the time of evening ſervice arrives.

Fifth, And we further more ſtrictly command, that all manner of perſons whatſoever, do attend public worſhip twice on every Sunday, and that when evening ſervice is finiſhed, ſome one in each family do read at home to the reſt a chapter in the Bible, and that they who can read, do the ſame alternately, until there are as many chapters read as there are perſons in the room; and in order the more to enlighteen the underſtanding of the auditors, we do ſeriouſly recommend for this heavenly amuſement, that part of Geneſis, which informs us, how all mankind ſprang from Adam, and from other parts of the writings of Moſes, which tell us, miſerable wretches, how all the world but Noah, and thoſe with him in the ark, were drowned, the fiſhes in the ſea excepted: and we alſo recommend the ſtory of Lot, of Daniel in the Lion's den, of Shadrack, Meſhac and Abednego, of Jonas in the Whale's belly, and of beautiful Suſanna and the two wicked elders, and of Nebuchadnezzar being turned out to graze with beaſts; and of Sampſon and the foxes; and we alſo deſire, that the elder branches of each family may explain to the juniors, in a clear maſterly manner, how the blacks came into the world, Noah and his family being all white.

Sixth, And to the end that ſome little relaxation may be given, we allow the following amuſements from ſeven until ten at night, that is to ſay, 'laugh and lie down,' 'hot cockles,' 'hunt the ſlipper,' 'queſtions and commands,' 'may this or that,' 'blind man's buff,' 'what's my thought like,' 'wet my chickens,' 'bonny bunch of blue ribbons,' 'hide and ſeek,' 'building houſes with cards,' 'riddles,' 'conundrums,' 'hymns, pſalm ſinging and ſacred muſic,' after which, prayers muſt be read, and ſupper ſerved, and the night muſt finiſh with ſix chapters of the Revelations, the Athanaſian creed, and a gloria patri.

Theſe are our orders, and he who diſobeys them, ſhall feel our utmoſt diſpleaſure. Let therefore, every perſon who wiſhes to have our good will, ſeek the Lord on a Sunday in the manner that we have preſcribed unto him, her, or them.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 16.

THE coolneſs and heſitation of the Ruſſian court has been for ſome time apparent, in their not renewing the treaty of commerce with us, which expired in 1784, and continues now only ad libitum. The empreſs being now involved in a war, which will require her to be perfectly diſengaged from miſunderſtandings with any other court, muſt operate in our favor. This is ſo obvious, that it is currently reported at Paris and Conſtantinople, that ſir Robert Ainſlie is at the bottom of the late deciſive ſtep taken by the Porte. For this, however, we have only report.

Anxiety ſtill pervades every circle reſpecting the armament now preparing with ſo much vigor in this kingdom.

It was expected that Mr. Grenville's return would have proved deciſive as to the event of war or peace; but not any thing concluſive has been the reſult of his negociation, nor do we learn that he is to return to Paris for the purpoſe of bringing about an accommodation.

The miniſter, however, is probably ſo much in the poſſeſſion of the diſpoſition of the French court, as to enable him to determine reſpecting their future conduct; and he will undoubtedly place Great-Britain in that ſtate which ſhe ought to be in, on every important criſis.

The ſpirited arrangement for putting ourſelves in a poſture of defence, very juſtly meets with general approbation, as it may be the means of preventing our artful neighbours from forcing us into a war; but diſagreeable as ſuch an event would be, few Engliſhmen would lament hoſtilities being commenced, if the reduction of the navy of France could be the certain conſequence.

Twelve ſail of the line are ordered for ſea immediately. Their ſtation is a cruize in the bay of Biſcay.

Monday night freſh inſtructions were ſent from lord Sydney's office to the chairman of the ſeſſions for the county of Middleſex, requiring the juſtices to cauſe all ſeamen to be taken up, and ſent to proper places for his majeſty's ſervice, and at the ſame time to be particularly vigilant and active in picking up all ſuch perſons as may appear proper objects for manning the royal navy.

American Occurrences.

SALEM, January 5.

Perhaps the public bodies of no ſtate in the union have exhibited ſo many and ſo diſgraceful inſtances of indecorum and diſorder, as thoſe of Pennſylvania. The buſineſs of their convention has been conducted with a degree of warmth and animoſity, which beſpeak the very ſummit of party ſpirit; the differing members accuſing each other of want of reaſon and argument, and expreſſing the moſt perfect contempt for each other's abilities and perſons.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

A foreign print mentions the diſcovery of a medicine, which creates in him that takes it, an averſion to every kind of ſpiritous liquors. In a moral view, of what infinite importance would ſuch a medicine be in this country.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, July 23, 1787.

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States pertaining to the ſtate commiſſary's, quarter maſter's hoſpital, artillery or marine department, ſhall exhibit particular abſtracts of ſuch claims to the proper commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of thoſe departments, within eight months from the date hereof; and all

CURSORY REMARKS on the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

IT is not my intention to enter largely into a consideration of this plan of government, but to suggest some ideas in addition, and of the same nature with those already made; shewing the imperfections and the danger of it.

The first thing that strikes a diligent observer, is the want of precaution with respect to the *sex* of the president. Is it provided that he shall be of the male gender? The Salii, a tribe of the Burgundians, in the 11th century, excluded females from the sovereignty. Without a similar exclusion what shall we think, if in progress of time we should come to have *an old woman* at the head of our affairs? But what security have we that he shall be a *white man*? What would be the national disgrace if he should be elected from one of the southern states, and a *vile negro* should come to rule over us. Treaties would then be formed with the tribes of Congo and Loango; instead of the civilized countries of Europe. But is there any security that he shall be a *freeman*? Who knows but the electors at a future period, in days of corruption may pick up a man's servant, a convict perhaps, and give him the dominion? Is any care taken that he shall be a man of perfect parts? Moses, the legislature of the Jews, precluded those labouring under any incapacity from entering the congregation of the Lord. Shall we in affairs of a civil nature, leave a door open to bastards, eunuchs, and the devil knows what?

A senate is the next great constituent part of the government; and yet there is not a word said with regard to the ancestry of any of them; whether they should be altogether Irish or only Scotch Irish. If any of them have been in the war of the White Boys, the Hearts of Oak or the like; they may overturn all authority, and make the Shilelah the supreme law of the land.

The house of representatives is so large that it never can be built. They may begin it, but it never can be finished. Ten miles square! Babylon itself, unless the suburbs are taken into view, was not of greater extent.

But what avails it to dwell on these things. The want of a *bill of rights* is the great evil. There was no occasion for a bill of *wrongs*; for there will be wrongs enough. But oh! a *bill of rights*. What is the nature of a *bill of rights? It is a schedule or inventory of those powers which the Congress do not possess.* But if it is clearly ascertained what powers they have, what need of a catalogue of those powers which they have not? Ah! there is the mistake. A minister preaching, undertook, first, to shew what was in his text; second, what was not in it. When it is specified what powers are given, why not also what powers are not given? A bill of rights is wanting and all those things which are usually secured under it.

1. The *rights of conscience* are swept away. The Confession of Faith; the Shorter Catechism, and the Pilgrims Progress are to go. The Psalms of Watts I am told, is the only thing of this kind that is to have any quarter at all.

2. The *liberty of the press*; that is gone at the first stroke. Not so much as an advertisement for a stray horse, or run away negro, can be put in any of the Gazettes.

3. The *trial by jury*, that is knocked in the head, and all that worthy class of men, the lawyers, who live by haranguing and bending the juries, are demolished.

I would submit it to any candid man, if in this constitution there is the least provision for the privilege of shaving the beard? or is there any mode laid down to take the measure of a pair of breeches? Whence then is it that men of learning seem so much to approve, when the ignorant are against it? the cause is perfectly apparent, viz. that reason is an erring guide, while instinct, which is the governing principle of the untaught is certain. Put a pig in a poke, carry it half a day's journey through woods and by ways; let it out and it will run home without deviation. Could old Franklin do this? What reason have we then to suppose that his judgment, or that of general Washington, could be equal to that of Smiley in state affairs.

Were it not on this principle that we are able to account for it, it might be thought strange that old Livingston, of the Jerseys, could be so hood-winked as to give his sanction to such a diabolical scheme of tyranny amongst men. A constitution which may well be called hell-born. For if all the devils in Pandemonium had been employed about it, they could not have made a worse.

Neil Mac Laughlin, a neighbour of mine, who has been talking with Findley, says, that under this constitution all weavers are to be put to death. What have these innocent manufacturers done that they should be so proscribed?

See other states think what they will of it, there is one reason why every Pennsylvania should execrate this imposition upon mankind. It will make his state most probably the seat of government, and bring all the offices, and cause a great part of the revenue to be expended here. This must make the people rich, enable them to pay their debts and corrupt their morals. Any citizen, therefore, on the Delaware or the Susquehannah waters ought to be hanged and cursed that would give it countenance.

I shall content myself at present with these strictures, but shall continue them from time to time as occasion may require.

A PROCLAMATION.

To prevent card playing, and other diversions, that prophane the Sabbath day; as it was published in the second year of the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell.

WHEREAS a want of the due observance of religion has been the means of a number of the sheep of our dearly beloved flock going astray, by which many unpardonable vices are introduced among our subjects.

We therefore publish and declare, and devoid of all hypocrisy, pronounce our utter abhorrence of every person who does not conform to the following rules and regulations; that is to say,

First, That every master of a family in health, if he be under the age of 70 years, and not less than 20, do rise each, and every Sunday morning, at the hour of six o'clock, from the 25th of March, to the 29th of September; and at seven o'clock from the 29th of September to the 25th of March; and that he do cause all his family, except such as are not in health, to attend prayers before breakfast, and antecedent to the hour of nine o'clock; and that he do read, or cause to be read to them, the morning service, as practised in the church of England, to the end that they may be put in the true way of seeking the Lord, and that their souls may be saved from the claws of Beelzebub, the great He Devil, that seeketh continually whom he may devour.

Second, That as soon as breakfast is laid upon the table, he the said master, or in his absence, some other person do say grace: and afterwards read the 9th Psalm, beginning *confitebor tibi*; and that during the time of breakfast, no immoral word shall be uttered, nor any present smile, or laugh, or talk on any other subject, than the way of seeking the Lord; and that when breakfast is finished, grace be again said, and the 4th Psalm read, after which each person shall retire to dress for church; from which holy place of edification, they are not to be absent under any pretence whatever, but that of real indisposition.

Third, That in order to edify the congregation as much as possible, there shall not be any bowing, smiling, whispering ogling, or sleeping, during the time of divine service; but the eyes of each person present shall be fixed on the parson and his clerk, on the holy communion table, or on the pulpit; and that on pain of our highest displeasure, no person shall dare to look otherwise than here ordered.

Fourth, that the parson, curate, priest or deacon, do read the service in an audible tone of voice; and that he do wear a surplice and band, and a large bushy grey wig: and that after service, he do not accept any invitation to dinner from any of the parishoners; but that he quietly go home to his own repast, which must be cold, there to seek the Lord, and meditate on either Genesis or the Revelations, until the time of evening service arrives.

Fifth, And we further more strictly command, that all manner of persons whatsoever, do attend public worship twice on every Sunday, and that when evening service is finished, some one in each family do read at home to the rest a chapter in the Bible, and that they who can read, do the same alternately, until there are as many chapters read as there are persons in the room; and in order the more to enlighten the understanding of the auditors, we do seriously recommend for this heavenly amusement, that part of Genesis, which informs us, how all mankind sprang from Adam, and from other parts of the writings of Moses, which tell us, miserable wretches, how all the world but Noah, and those with him in the ark, were drowned, the fishes in the sea excepted: and we also recommend the story of Lot, of Daniel in the Lion's den, of Shadrack, Meshac and Abednego, of Jonas in the Whale's belly, and of beautiful Susanna and the two wicked elders, and of Nebuchadnezzar being turned out to graze with beasts; and of Sampson and the foxes; and we also desire, that the elder branches of each family may explain to the juniors, in a clear masterly manner, how the blacks came into the world, Noah and his family being all white.

Sixth, And to the end that some little relaxation may be given, we allow the following amusements from seven until eight, that is to say, 'laugh and lie down,' 'her cockles,' 'questions and commands,' 'hay the[illegible],' 'blind man's buff,' 'what's my thought like,' 'fetter my chickens,' 'bonny bunch of [illegible],' 'hide and seek,' 'building houses with cards,' 'riddles,' 'conundrums,' 'hymns, psalms and sacred music,' after which, prayers [illegible] read, and supper served, and the night must [illegible] with six chapters of the Revelations, the Athanasian creed, and a gloria patri.

These are our orders, and he who disobeys them, shall feel our utmost displeasure. Let therefore, every person who wishes to have our good will, seek the Lord on a Sunday in the manner that we have prescribed unto him, her, or them.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 6.

THE coolness and hesitation of the Russian court has been for some time apparent, in their not renewing the treaty of commerce with us, which expired in 1784, and continues now only ad libitum. The empress being now involved in a war, which will require her to be perfectly disengaged from misunderstandings with any other court, must operate in our favor. This is so obvious, that it is currently reported at Paris and Constantinople, that Sir Robert Ainslie is at the bottom of the late decisive step taken by the Porte. For this, however, we have only report.

Anxiety still pervades every circle respecting the armament now preparing with so much vigor in this kingdom.

It was expected that Mr. Grenville's return would have proved decisive as to the event of war or peace; but not any thing conclusive has been the result of his negociation, nor do we learn that he is to return to Paris for the purpose of bringing about an accommodation.

The minister, however, is probably so much in the possession of the disposition of the French court, as to enable him to determine respecting their future conduct; and he will undoubtedly place Great-Britain in that state which she ought to be in, on every important crisis.

The spirited arrangement for putting ourselves in a posture of defence, very justly meets with general approbation, as it may be the means of preventing our artful neighbours from forcing us into a war; but disagreeable as such an event would be, few Englishmen would lament hostilities being commenced, if the reduction of the navy of France could be the certain consequence.

Twelve sail of the line are ordered for sea immediately. Their station is a cruize in the bay of Biscay.

Monday night fresh instructions were sent from lord Sydney's office to the chairman of the sessions for the county of Middlesex, requiring the justices to cause all seamen to be taken up, and sent to proper places for his majesty's service, and at the same time to be particularly vigilant and active in picking up all such persons as may appear proper objects for manning the royal navy.

American Occurrences.

SALEM, January 5.

Perhaps the public bodies of no state in the union have exhibited so many and so disgraceful instances of indecorum and disorder, as those of Pennsylvania. The business of their convention has been conducted with a degree of warmth and animosity, which bespeak the very summit of party spirit; the differing members accusing each other of want of reason and argument, and expressing the most perfect contempt for each other's abilities and persons.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

A foreign print mentions the discovery of a medicine, which creates in him that takes it, an aversion to every kind of spiritous liquors. In a moment view, of what infinite importance would such a [illegible] be in this country.

By the United States in Congress Assembled, July 23, 1787.

Resolved, That all persons having [illegible] claims against the United States pertaining to the commissary's, quarter master's hospital, [illegible] or marine department, shall exhibit particulars of such claims to the proper commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of those departments within eight months from the date hereof.

having [illegible] against the United States shall exhibit a particular abstract thereof to the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, within one year from the date hereof; and all accounts not exhibited as aforesaid, shall be precluded from settlement or allowance.

Pittsburgh, March 1.

A late Philadelphia paper mentions, that there was not any doubt but that the state of Massachusetts would adopt the proposed federal constitution; on several questions that had been taken in their convention, a great majority appeared favorable to the adoption of it.

Messieurs Scull and Boyd,

I request you will publish the speech of General WASHINGTON, at the time he received the appointment of commander in chief of the army of the United States.

Many insinuations has lately been thrown out against him by some of those who are opposed to the new constitution, in framing of which he had a principal part, but such ungenerous reflections must meet with the deserved contempt of every friend to the independence of America. And I would ask the authors of such scandalous assertions, where they see in that meo the unjust blots of America that they dare attempt to asperse the character of a man, who is universally the idol of every freeman.

General WASHINGTON's Speech.

"THOUGH I am truly sensible of the honor done me by this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust; however, as Congress desire it, I will accept upon the momentous duty; and exert every power I possess in the service, and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation. But, lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered, by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness, so I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expences: those I doubt not they will discharge and that is all I desire.

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The SHIPWRECK,

A FRAGMENT.

Founded on Fact.

"TIRED with oppression in our native land, and in hopes of a better situation in America, two hundred of us, hale, hearty, and industrious, besides women and children, embarked at Corke, on board the ....., bound for Philadelphia.

From the outset, untoward accidents awaited us. We had not been ten days at sea, when our vessel sprang a leak, which for a long time baffled all our endeavours. At length, being discovered, it was stopped, and we esteemed ourselves secure. Thoughtless mortals! the disappointment of to-day never produces the effect of preparing you for the calamity of to-morrow.

A gust arose! the elements warred together, as if it were the "last groan of expiring nature." The floodgates of heaven seemed loosed! dreadful peals of thunder rattled on the ear. The stoutest hearts were appalled. The forked lightning struck our mast, and set the vessel on fire. Between two raging elements, the roaring billows that lashed her sides, and seemed ready to swallow her and us, though they had appeared so terrific before, now lost their horrors, and were regarded, melancholy alternative! as less tremendous enemy than their new auxiliary.

With vast difficulty, the flame was extinguished; but not until it had rendered our vessel scarcely manageable. To complete the measure of our woes, our provisions fell short. A biscuit and a pint of water, fetid and almost as dense as glue, was the daily portion of each! Every morning saw two or three miserable wretches heaved overboard, into a watery grave, in the presence of their dejected friends and relations, each hourly expecting the hand of death to close his eyes, and free him from the abyss of misery.

"Father! father! cries a once beautiful, but now emaciated child, whose visage bore irresistable evidence of near approaching mortality, "get me a drink! I faint, I die! for God's sake let me have a drop of water to quench my thirst!"

"Captain, I beg a little water to save my child from death." "You have had your share for to-day and shall have no more." Brute, stranger to the tender feelings of nature; had you a child; but you are not worthy of having one; you would pity my present situation, and relieve me."

The mother of the child, who had swooned away just came to herself. She heard the plaintive cries. She joined her voice to his, and besought the father to procure the water.

Melancholy, anguish, and torture seized the tender husband's; the tender father's soul. The big tear rolled down his cheek. "Gracious and all powerful God! why visit your children with such calamities? Presumptious man!" added he, recovering himself, "are you to dare scrutinize the ways of unerring Providence? Not any will, O Lord, but thine be done!"

He turned to the scene he had just quitted. His beloved lay breathing his last. His wife had swooned away again. The sight was too afflictive. His agonies overpowered him. He went to the captain, whom he struck. The blows were returned. He seized a sword: and the captain rushing forward, received it in his breast. He closed his eyes forever.

Disorder and confusion ensued in the vessel. The sailors plundered every thing they could lay their hands upon: and such was their irregularity and carelessness, that they ran the vessel aground at ..... in the state of Delaware.

The sea ran mountains high. A skiff, with about twenty persons on board, was overset by an enormous wave. The shrieks and piteous cries of men, women and children, soon died away. They were swallowed up.

About thirty miserable wretches of us gained the shore, some fortunate enough to save their property. We expected there to meet with relief and comfort. Fatal delusion! had we been thrown ashore among the New Zealanders, among the swarthy sons of Guinea, or among the rapacious Algerines, our fate could not have been more severe. We were cruelly plundered. Not a valuable article was left us: and we were reduced to beggary in a strange land, without a hope of redress.

Man! man! wretched infatuated man! Can a sordid trifle tempt you thus to violate every rule of right and justice; to steel your heart against the feelings of humanity, and to be more cruel and noxious than the raging elements! Short is your day, and then all the vanities of this world will pass away, the veil that prevents your regarding objects in their true light, will be removed; keen remorse will prey upon your tortured soul, and be an earnest of your future never-dying woe.

Rulers of America! Guard against this barbarity! make severe laws to punish the miscreants who may be guilty of it; and let civic a crown be awarded the man who ventures his own life to save that of a fellow creature in the direst distress!

CURE for HARD TIMES.

WHEN the good governor Talcot presided over Connecticut, a poor simple man came to him one day, complaining very bitterly of the hardness of times, and the scarcity of money, and that he was unable to get any, and wondered they did not make money, and would have him use his influence to have a bank made.

After hearing the good man through, he turns to him, and asked if he had any pork or beef to sell? No. Any wheat or grain of any kind? No. Any butter, cheese, wool, or flax? for says the governor, if you have, I will give you money for them. Why no, he had not any thing to sell. Then, says the governor, suppose we should make a bank of paper mony, how do you expect to get it? Why, truly, he did not know.

Let us run in debt less, spend less, and pay more, be more frugal and industrious, and we shall soon find our affairs mending; our debts both public and private lessening, and money become plenty. For the scarcity of money is a disease that will work its own remedy, and make it plenty as in other merchandize. But it must be in a way of industry and frugality, and whenever money becomes plenty in any other way, it does more hurt than good, as it creates idleness and wickedness among a people of which we have already too much.

CRUELTY to ANIMALS Exposed.

Occasioned by a real circumstance.

A Pale and wrinkled wretch I saw one day,
Whom sore disease had wither'd half away,
And yet the sad remaining half seem'd curst
With all the mis'ries that befel the first;
While Death, impatient to unite the two,
Pursu'd him hard, and kept him in his view.

This half dead wretch with pain and palsy shook,
Beneath his arm a captiv'd kitten took,
Close to his savage side she fondly clung,
And unsuspicious fondly purr'd and sung:
While he with smiles conceal'd his black intent,
And gently strok'd her all the way he went.

Without the town, besmear'd with filth & blood,
And foul with stench, a common butchery stood;
Where sheep by scores unpitied fell a prey,
And lowing oxen groan'd their lives away;
Where village dogs, with half the dogs in town,
Contention held, and quarell'd for a bone.

The crippled wretch to these unpleasing bounds
His cat conveyed, a victim to the hounds;
To see her living mangled limb from limb,
Though scarce alive himself, was joy to him;
So close and slow he crept along the ground,
As if the earth was bird lime all around;
And every step so feebly took its leave,
As if the next would step into the grave;
While every worm impatient for his prey,
Cried, stop him! stop him! stop him! all the way.

Yet not one soft relenting thought arose,
To bid him spare, but on the murd'rer goes,
Down to the dogs the hapless victim threw,
And clapt his trembling hands to set them to;
Dogs will be dogs, and act as nature taught,
Murder with them is merit, not a fault.

A stick I had, tall, knotted, stout, and strait,
Which many a mile had borne my weary weight,
Been the companion of my travelling cares,
And stood my friend in many strange affairs,
With which full many a powerful stroke I dealt,
Till every dog the crab-tree vengeance felt,
And feeling fled; for puppies, like men,
Sleep most securely in an unbroke skin.

Poor puss escap'd—while Moloch, god of blood,
Like some out schem'd malicious devil stood;
Convuls'd he seem'd like one by spells possest,
Or he who feels the night-mare on his breast,
And wan ing pow'r to move and breath to speak,
Remains in mis'ries till the witchcrafts break.

But fate, which soon or late all wrongs redress,
Down from the greatest mischief to the less,
On Moloch's self the same diversion tried,
The dogs fell foul upon him, and he died.

THE constitution of Pennsylvania makes a year's residence in the state, and payment of taxes, the sole requisite to qualify a man for an elector.

At an election, when parties were violent, each warmly canvassing for suffrages, a capt. of a ship then lying at the wharf; took his seamen to a magistrate, paid a tax for each, and procured a certificate of the payment; then putting such tickets or votes in their hands as he pleased, he led them to the state house, where they all lodged their votes.

On the return of the ship, the next voyage, just before she arrived in Delaware bay, she was surrounded with a vast multitude of porpoises, pursuing a westerly course with the ship. "See here, says one of the sailors to his ship mate; what a merry company we have." "Yes damn them, replied Jack, they are driving to Philadelphia, I believe to pay taxes and vote for assemblymen."

SEVERAL

Kentucke Boats

Will be here for sale in the course of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittsburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the HATTING BUSINESS, a LAD of about 14 years of age. Any person inclining to come to the above business, may apply to,

M. CURTIS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Moon Run, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, early last fall, A Black MARE, about 13 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I. C. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SPIERS,

Washington Connty, Jan. 14, 1788.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH

FIVE hundred and ninety-five acres of valuable improved land, situate on the Monongahela river, 8 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are, a good square log dwelling house, stables, an excellent peach and apple orchard, good meadows, 100 acres of clear land under good fence, and a saw mill in good order. An indisputable title will be given the purchaser. The terms are, one half to be paid in hand, for the remainder a credit will be given for seven years, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest, with approved security.

JAMES WHITEACRE.

Feb. 9, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing upwards of 300 acres of land, situate on Sawickly creek in Westmoreland county, about forty acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made; on which is the noted grist and saw mills called Perry's Mills, a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, barn and still house; it is a good place for a tavern or store, as the public roads leading from Bedford to Pittsburgh, from Ligonier to Simeral's ferry and to Greensburgh. Likewise one other plantation in the same county, containing about 300 acres, between 60 and 70 is the first rate bottom on the Monongahela river, 45 acres cleared, 25 of which is good timothy meadow, the upland is chiefly walnut, on it is a good merchant mill, within about 200 yards of the Monongahela river, now in order for making merchantable flour, a dwelling house and still house, and several other out houses, it is well situate for public business or transporting flour down the river; there is a ferry kept there, and public roads leading from it to Pittsburgh, which is 15 miles distant, to Washington, to Union Town in Fayette county, to Simeral and Budd's ferries on Yough. Patents, and good titles will be given for both. Also several other tracts, some improved and some unimproved. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to John Perry at Braddock's Fields; or the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES PERRY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the district of Pitt and Franklin townships, between the age of 18 and 53, that they are to meet on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at the house of Timothy Connor, at the two mile run, near Mr. Thomas Smallman's, to elect a fit person for serving as field officer for the aforesaid districts, viz. one lieutenant colonel.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
lieutenant of Westmoreland County

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1788.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS.

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum SALT to be sold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Isaac Craig & Co. at their Distillery.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

Mingoe bottom, Jan 15, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a large Sorrel MARE, about fifteen or sixteen hands high, in good order when taken away, a natural pacer, branded I. W. on the near shoulder or buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, and the theif (if she has been stolen) shall have Eight Dollars Reward, if taken up without the county, if within the county Six Dollars, or two dollars for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid to any person who shall deliver said Mare at Mingoe Bottom.

JOSEPH WELLS.

BY agreement between the rev. Wm. Marshall, in Philadelphia, and the subscriber, there will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of April, at twelve o'clock, at noon, in the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburg, A certain tract of land, lying on the waters of little Moon Run, near the river Ohio, in Washington county, about seven miles from Pittsburg, containg four hundred acres, with the usual allowance. A clear title will be given, and the lands will be certainly sold then for what ever is offered, to the highest bidder.

The subscriber will purchase hemp, and give good encouragement to boys who will bind themselves to learn the ropemaking business.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittsburg, February 1, 1786.

The Trustees of the

Pittsburgh Academy

are requested to meet at the house of Mr. *David Duncan* in the town of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of some business of importance. Feb. 21.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one supposed to be two years old next spring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Westmoreland County, Jan. 2, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge the same, as he intends leaving the country where he now lives, very shortly, and those he stands indebted to are requested to call and to have their accounts settled.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

Jan. 23, 1788.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately surveyed from Frankstown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Westmoreland, and from thence down the south side of said river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon, that proposals for making the road will be received at the office aforesaid, until the first day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in such places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the state highway, appointed by act of assembly of the 25th of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the said act of assembly, are insufficient for making the said road sixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being desirous of complying with the said request as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That such part of the said road as leads from this side of Sideling Hill to the opposite side of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and sufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the sides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not less than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be mane for not less than three waggons to draw off to the one side in the narrow places, at a convenient distance for others to pass by, and the waters to run next to the hill side.

Ordered, That public notice be given that proposals for doing the aforesaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the first day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

A Boat Yard

IS erected by the subscriber at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela river, within ten miles of Fort Pitt, where he has a Saw Mill in good order; any person may be supplied with boards on a short notice.

JOHN PERRY.

February 2, 1788.

He has erected Stores for the reception of goods

FLAX.

A Generous price, in cash or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax. Enquire of the printers.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1788.